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Before the

Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C. 20554

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m.

Washington, D.C.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE JUDGE RICHARD L. SIPPEL Chief Administrative Law Judge

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Page 88 1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 9:35 A.M. 3 JUDGE SIPPEL: We have a few 4 preliminaries. We're on the record. All the 5 document boxes, I understand were allowed in 6 and everybody is accounted for in that 7 respect. Correct? Logistically, we're all 8 set? 9 MR. CARROLL: Absolutely. We 10 survived that, Your Honor. All is well. 11 JUDGE SIPPEL: I am sorry I wasn't 12 here to see it. I think I helped you out. 13 gave you a little bit of support. 14 MR. CARROLL: You did. 15 JUDGE SIPPEL: Now we've got a couple of things this morning. First of all, 16 17 I have not written an order about that bench 18 brief. When Mr. Rigdon is going to take the 19 stand, at least a day before, I'd like those bench briefs. 20

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Right? And you

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discussed it beforehand. We thought we would

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probably proceed like we did the last time around.

JUDGE SIPPEL: How did we do that?

MR. PHILLIPS: In the NFL case,
which is that at the time that -- we would
endeavor to have as much out here in the
public as possible, that when material that
has been designated by the parties as
confidential about to come up, we'd alert the
Court to pause, and then we'd close the
courtroom for that portion. We would try to
do it efficiently.

JUDGE SIPPEL: All right.

MR. PHILLIPS: Now that being said, Mr. Carroll and I both talked about it and we think that our openings which are sort of summaries of our arguments as Your Honor knows, will be difficult to do in an open courtroom.

I'd like to do it in an open courtroom, but I tell you, I know I go into stuff that's been marked confidential and I

1 have no doubt --

information?

JUDGE SIPPEL: You have to actually articulate the confidential

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I will be referring to evidence and documents, Your Honor. The problem is it comes awfully close. We will be providing a redacted transcript after the fact to the press, so that everybody can see what was said with the things that are particularly confidential redacted.

JUDGE SIPPEL: What's your position on it? How do you see this?

MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, good morning.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Good morning, sir.

MR. CARROLL: The opening is, I
think, as both Mr. Phillips and I anticipated,
a helpful overview to Your Honor of the
evidence that we're going to be offering. And
some of the significant evidence is highly
confidential. So it's very hard for us to

give you that opening overview without getting into some of that. And since it's really just arguments of counsel as opposed to the evidence itself which then starts with the witnesses, all the press will be missing is the wonderful thrill of watching Mr. Phillips and I hold forth in rhetorical fashion which I'm sure the press can — it will probably break their heart, but they can probably get over that.

JUDGE SIPPEL: You've got a full room here this morning. They must be looking forward to something.

MR. CARROLL: You know, it's the only time I'm popular at all and I'm giving it up. But to move past that, when the witnesses

JUDGE SIPPEL: You're always popular around here, usually.

MR. CARROLL: When the witnesses start, right away with that, last time Mr. Phillips is right, we had the press -- the

presumption was that it would be open for the witnesses.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Right.

MR. CARROLL: And that we would even try to compartmentalize where we had to get into confidential information, so we weren't going in and out, in and out, in and out. And that's more manageable with the witnesses, I think. With the opening, I would agree with Mr. Phillips. I think it makes sense to proceed, to close just for the opening arguments and open it back up for the witnesses and hopefully there will not be too much disruption of the testimony itself. That would be my suggestion.

JUDGE SIPPEL: No, these are good suggestions, but why -- in an opening, why do we need that information? In a general way, you say well, the evidence will show there's an indication this way or an indication -- or it's going to statistically show or whatever, but it shows what it's going to show without

reciting the numbers. I'm not going to keep them in my head, I'll tell you right now.

MR. PHILLIPS: I understand that,
Your Honor. The evidence will -- we will
definitely -- a big portion of this case has
to do with highly confidential information
having to do with terms, for example, and
transactions that have been involved. And I'm
just concerned. I think the numbers are
important, but even just characterizing the
numbers, I'm not so sure that that doesn't,
that that wouldn't garner an objection from
one side or the other.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. I've heard enough. We'll do it your way.

Now remember, last time we got a letter from Mr. Bloomberg, Bloomberg

Broadcasting about not being -- there is -- and I've had legal research on this, there is a provisional law that says that I'm supposed to keep it as open as I possibly can, while closing it. It's another one of those really

1 | cool straight standards.

(Laughter.)

So to avoid -- I want you to think in those terms also. And I really don't want to get into in and out, in and out, in and out. Can you try and group it so that okay, this section of the arguments, we're going to ask people to leave and when they come back then you'll be able to not ask them to leave again. Can it just be a one timer?

MR. PHILLIPS: We will endeavor to do that, Your Honor, certainly.

JUDGE SIPPEL: I'm sure you're going to do it when you say endeavor. That's a good word, but I think you're going to do it.

MR. PHILLIPS: We will do it.

JUDGE SIPPEL: The in and out

really gets very disconcerting.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, sitting in a room with this many people in it, I agree with you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: You gentlemen are
very popular this morning.

So how to proceed. Again, I want

to come back and make sure everybody understands this, what you're asking for, Mr. Make, is that right?

MR. MAKE: Yes.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Are you asking to tape record this or somehow or other put it on the record?

MR. MAKE: Our concern is more
that
-- as much -- I think counsel to both parties

said, as much as possible be open to the

public.

MR. MAKE: The parts that are not open to the public, we receive timely transcripts for. In previous cases that did not occur. There often was a delay of over two business days in receiving that. So there is a disadvantage to the public and to our

JUDGE SIPPEL: Right.

subscribers and readers when that occurs. So it's twofold. One is both the parties have addressed and you've addressed that as much of the case as possible be open. And secondly for the parts of the case that are not open, redacted transcripts be made available in a more timely fashion than they had been in previous cases that have been before you, including program access cases.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Now so you don't want to wait two days. You just want it overnight, is that basically it?

MR. MAKE: We would like it as soon as feasibly possible. Waiting two days does not make that information very timely.

We receive it by the time the public receives it or by the time our readers read it.

JUDGE SIPPEL: That expression "hold the presses" doesn't count any more.

Can you gentlemen accommodate that?

MR. PHILLIPS: We will certainly - yes, Your Honor, we will. I'll never use

the endeavor word again, Your Honor.

JUDGE SIPPEL: You know, Ms. Gosse knows more about this than I do, but to get -- as soon as possible to get a copy, one copy redacted out on the press table or down to the press office and whatever Mr. Make wants to do to make accommodations for himself is up to Mr. Make, but if it's out there for the press in a timely fashion I think we've met our burden. I say "we", I'm responsible for this as well as you are.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Carroll and I haven't discussed this particularly, but the last time we both had people who were going through the transcript as soon as we received it and conferring to make sure we agreed on the designations and putting it out there, I anticipate that that same procedure will work here.

MR. CARROLL: I think so. Of course, we could make it even faster if Mr. Make would just like us to write the news

dreaming. Good. Good. Good. Good. Good.

All right, the only thing -- what else do we have left? We have left there are still some outstanding questions on protective orders for one of the non-party witnesses which I have not acted on, but I will. I will.

Is there any other business that we have? We have the stipulation regarding admissions of evidence. That's a good one.

We talked about that, I remember, last week.

But why don't I just state for the record that the stipulation regarding admission of evidence which was executed by all counsel including Bureau on the 18th of April 2011 is accepted and will be the controlling rules as far as they go on evidence.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Thank you. That's a good one. And what else do I have here that I can talk about? The second protective order for Nielsen. Does anybody have -- it was proposed -- it's a proposed order. Does

anybody have any comment or objection or anything about my signing those orders?

MR. CARROLL: I think that's been agreed by both sides.

JUDGE SIPPEL: I assume so.

MR. OSHINSKY: The Bureau as well.

JUDGE SIPPEL: All right. I see

it's already signed by Mr. Carroll and signed by Mr. Rigdon. How many other signatures do

10 I have? Mr. Knowles-Kellett. Mr. Sherman.

Everybody but me. Okay. That's the stipulation and third protective order

concerning the use of covered information.

And the only thing I don't have if somebody would do me a favor and give me a second protective order without the word "proposed" in it, we can do that, but it would be faster if you all do it. And if you have it up here after lunch, I'll just sign it.

20 MR. CARROLL: Thank you, Your

21 Honor.

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JUDGE SIPPEL: You're welcome.

Page 102 1 Thank you. So now, you're going to proceed, 2 Mr. Phillips, you being the Plaintiff? 3 MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Your Honor. will. 4 5 JUDGE SIPPEL: And how do you want 6 to proceed right now, with the opening 7 segment. 8 MR. PHILLIPS: I would like to 9 have an opening statement, Your Honor. It's 10 pretty brief, but you mentioned earlier, I do 11 think I'm going to cover some confidential 12 information. 13 JUDGE SIPPEL: At what point do 14 you want to -- give me some indication. I'll 15 give the press some indication. 16 MR. PHILLIPS: Well --17 JUDGE SIPPEL: How long are they 18 going to be able to sit here, I guess that's what I'm really asking. 19 20 MR. PHILLIPS: I had anticipated 21 that I would just do the opening in private. 22 I hadn't really looked through it with an

1 idea.

JUDGE SIPPEL: That's not going to work. That's how we had that issue we had to deal with last time. I thought it was a great idea and it wasn't a great idea because -- the interpretation of the Constitution says it's not a good idea, so we don't do that. The standard is something to the effect that you do the best you can to say as much -- disclose as much as you can and you have to have a -- in other words, you have to show an effort, not just say well, we're going to close this down because it's too complicated.

I appreciate everything you're saying. I'm sorry, I don't want to sound flip on this. It's very important.

MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, can I
just ask -- I had thought that there was no
objection from the Warren Communications
gentleman, Mr. Make, to the proposal which was
that the opening arguments would be closed and
then we would open it up for the first

1 | witness.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr. Make, don't pick up on what I say. I was trying to anticipate -- I'm just trying to anticipate problems.

MR. MAKE: Your Honor, we would prefer as much as possible be made open to the public while protecting any confidential and/or proprietary information and to the extent that can be accommodated, we are appreciative.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay, let's give it a try.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, I'm looking through my opening and of course, I don't tend to follow these outlines very well, but I can make it the first two pages.

JUDGE SIPPEL: All right.

MR. PHILLIPS: And then I'm going to get into the meat of the evidence.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Fine.

MR. PHILLIPS: In terms of

1 introductory things --

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JUDGE SIPPEL: In that case, we're doing the best we can. I'm going to leave the door open as long as we can, too. It's kind of warm in here. Have they done the best they can with the air conditioning or whatever they use?

MS. GOSSE: Do you want me to go take care of that?

JUDGE SIPPEL: Please. Is everybody comfortable? All right, let's get started.

OPENING ARGUMENT OF

C. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, ESQ.

ON BEHALF OF THE TENNIS CHANNEL

MR. PHILLIPS: As Your Honor

17 knows, my name is Will Phillips of Covington

and Burling and I represent The Tennis

19 Channel.

20 I'd like to start off today, Your

21 | Honor, by quoting -- talking about Section

616, the statute that is at issue here.

Section 616 prohibits a cable distributor from engaging in conduct the effect of which is to unreasonably restrain the ability of an unaffiliated video programming vendor to compete fairly by discriminating in video programming distribution on the basis of affiliation or non-affiliation of vendors.

Discrimination on the basis of affiliation or non-affiliation, Your Honor, those are the words, I'd like to focus on.

Now how can you tell if there's discrimination? That's going to be the question of this proceeding.

example, Your Honor. Let's say that a woman applies for a job, but is turned down. Is that discrimination? No. Not merely because the employer didn't hire her. A man applies for the same job and gets the job. Is that discrimination? Again, no, without knowing more you can't call that discrimination.

What if I told you that the two

1 applicants have essentially the same qualifications, Your Honor? Let's pose the 3 question. What if I told you that the woman was subjected to an extensive application 5 procedure in which she had to be approved by 6 four regional managers from different parts of the company and another list of criteria. 7 8 Discrimination? Well, before you answer that question, Your Honor, what if I told you that 9 the man did not have to do any of that? 10 11 was not subjected to any of those tests and he 12 got the job.

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Discrimination? Certainly, Your
Honor, that's what the law is. My point here
is that discrimination cannot be determined by
examining the decision to hire or not to hire
the female candidate. The discriminatory
character of this example is exposed when you
examine the decision to hire the woman or not
to hire her and the decision on the other
side, the decision to hire the man where he
was not subjected to the same tests or

procedures. That is what makes this discrimination.

And if I may, Your Honor, I want to put what I call the discriminatory equation up here on the board. We'll have --

JUDGE SIPPEL: Are you taking me into the land of numbers?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, not yet, Your Honor. We're just going to start and we're going to have what I call the discriminatory occasion. The man, the woman treated equally, they're not treated equally.

You can't make the decision on discrimination merely by looking at this side of the equation. You also have to look at how the decision is made here and compare them.

Now is this discrimination against the woman?

Well, discrimination involves two people,

treating two people differently based upon impermissible grounds. There can be discrimination against the woman candidate for the job, or it can be discrimination in favor

JUDGE SIPPEL: Suppose in that situation with the employment decision, supposing the employer went to Princeton and M went to Princeton. And W went to someplace else, Harvard, wherever. So he hires the guy because he wants Princeton.

MR. PHILLIPS: If they're

materially equivalent considerations, they're

similarly situated, if a degree between

Harvard and Princeton and I would submit that

the degree between Harvard and Princeton

doesn't matter --

JUDGE SIPPEL: I didn't go to Princeton, but I've talked to people who went there.

MR. PHILLIPS: I didn't either.

And I think they're all very smart when they
do, Your Honor, but if there's not a material
distinction to the decision, then yes, Your
Honor, there's discrimination.

In our case, Your Honor, Comcast's decision to restrict The Tennis Channel is on